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Кафедра іноземних мов

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
та навчальні завдання
для практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни
«Іноземна мова (англійська)»
для здобувачів вищої освіти
першого (бакалаврського) рівня усіх освітньо-
професійних програм спеціальностей НУВГП
заочної форми навчання
(*Частина I*)

Схвалено науково-методичною
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Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання для практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня усіх освітньо-професійних програм спеціальностей НУВГП заочної форми навчання (*Частина І*) [Електронне видання] / Голубєва І. В., Масло І. М., Осіпчук Н. В. – Рівне : НУВГП, 2020. – 66 с.

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Передмова

Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання для практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня усіх освітньо-професійних програм спеціальностей НУВГП заочної форми навчання мають на меті формування комунікативної компетентності у всіх видах мовленнєвої діяльності у студентів заочної форми навчання немовних спеціальностей, які вивчають англійську мову.

Уся увага концентрується на використанні комунікативно-діяльнісного підходу до навчання англійської мови. Цим обумовлюється і структура кожного з уроків, де детально представлено: лексичний і граматичний рівні навчання як основні інструменти розвитку іншомовного мовлення, креативні завдання для розвитку критичного мислення тощо.

Методика навчання мовних компетентностей, яка застосована у даній розробці, складається з формування:

- ✓ комунікативної компетентності – здатності особистості застосовувати у конкретному спілкуванні знання мови, способи взаємодії з людьми та подіями, навички роботи у групі, володіння різними соціальними ролями;

- ✓ лексичної компетентності – здатності студента до коректного оформлення своїх висловлювань і розуміння мовлення інших, яка базується на складній і динамічній взаємодії відповідних навичок і знань, лексичної усвідомленості, яка є важливим чинником і передумовою оволодіння іншомовною комунікативною компетентністю;

- ✓ граматичної компетентності – здатності студента до коректного граматичного оформлення своїх усних і писемних висловлювань та розуміння граматичного оформлення мовлення інших, яка базується на складній і динамічній взаємодії відповідних навичок і знань, та граматичної усвідомленості.

Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання допоможуть студентам набути навичок практичного володіння іноземною мовою (англійською) в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності у межах побутової, суспільно-політичної, академічної та фахової тематики.

Everyday English**Saying hello****1. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.**

1. name / your / what's / ?
2. you / how / are / old / ?
3. you / what / about / ?
4. do / spell / how / your / you / name / ?
5. to / nice / you / meet

2. Complete the dialogue with the sentences and questions from Ex. 1.

Jonas: Hello, I'm Jonas. (1)_____

Stephanie: Stephanie. (2)_____

Jonas: Nice to meet you, too.

Stephanie: (3)_____

Jonas: J-O-N-A-S. (4)_____, Stephanie?

Stephanie: I'm 17. (5)_____

Jonas: I'm 16.

3. Write an email to introduce yourself.**4. Fill the gaps in the conversation with these phrases:**

Not too bad, thanks / Goodbye / And you / Hi / Congratulations
How are you / see you soon / Happy birthday / good luck / Hello

Ron: (1)_____, Fiona.

Fiona: (2)_____, Ron.

Ron: (3)_____?

Fiona: Fine, thanks. (4)_____?

Ron: (5)_____. It's my birthday today.

Fiona: Oh! (6)_____!

Ron: Thanks. So, how's university?

Fiona: Oh, great. In fact I just passed a big exam.

Ron: Oh good! (7)_____!

Fiona: Thanks. The only problem is I've got another one next week.

Ron: Really? Oh well, (8)_____!

Fiona: Thanks. Well, I must go now. Are you going to Anne's party on Saturday?

Ron: Yeah. Well, (9)_____, then.

Fiona: Yes. (10)_____. See you at the party.

Ron: Bye.

Grammar

pronouns and possessives

be / have got

1. Replace the underline words with pronouns.

Jemma: Have you got any brothers and sisters? Can you tell me about (1) your brothers and sisters – (1)_____

Hilal: Well, I've got one sister – her name is Meena.

Jemma: Is (2) Meena – (2)_____ older than you?

Hilal: No, (3) Meena – (3)_____ is the same age as me. (4) Meena and I – (4)_____ are twins.

Jemma: And have you got any brothers?

Hilal: Yes, I've got one brother. (5) My brother's – (5)_____ name is Ali. (6) Ali – (6)_____ is older than my sister and me.

Jemma: Do you live with your parents?

Hilal: No, I don't. (7) My parents – (7)_____ live in Salford. I live in a student flat in London.

Jemma: Where is (8) the flat – (8)_____?

Hilal: (9) The flat – (9)_____ is near the university.

Jemma: Do you see your brother and sister very often?

Hilal: Yes, I see my brother once a week. I go to football with (10) my brother – (10)_____ every Saturday. But I don't see my sister very often. I only see (11) my sister – (11)_____ when I visit my parents.

2. Choose the correct answer A, B or C below.

Dear Mum and Dad

I'm really enjoying (1)_____ first term at college. The lessons are really interesting and (2)_____ have lots of friends. (3)_____ best friend is Simon. (4)_____ is doing the same course as (5)_____. Simon lives with (6)_____ family in a flat near the university. I visited them yesterday. The flat is much nicer than (7)_____. (8)_____ is in expensive area and (9)_____ are quite rich. By the way, we did (10)_____ first project last week and I got an A! Lots of love, Dan

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1. a) mine | b) my | c) me |
| 2. a) me | b) mine | c) I |
| 3. a) Mine | b) Me | c) My |
| 4. a) He | b) Him | c) His |
| 5. a) me | b) I | c) mine |
| 6. a) her | b) him | c) his |
| 7. a) me | b) mine | c) my |
| 8. a) He | b) It | c) Their |
| 9. a) the parents of Simon | | |
| b) Simons' parents | | |
| c) Simon's parents | | |
| 10. a) us | b) our | c) we |

3. Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use one, two or three words.

Example: Does this belong to you? – Is this yours?

- Does this belong to the children? – Is _____?
- We went to college in the car David owns. – We went to college in _____.
- Caroline lives in Moscow – near the centre. – Caroline lives near the _____.
- Does this book belong to him? – Is _____?
- You can't have that, it belongs to me. – That's _____, you can't have it.
- I love these old teacups, they belonged to my grandmother. – I love these old teacups, they were _____.

4. Choose the correct words in the text.

The oldest student in the world

If you visit (1) *London's University / the University of London* you'll have a surprise. This university has a student who is 250 years old! The student's name is Jeremy Bentham. He sits in a box at the (2) *main building's end / end of the main building*. He can watch the other students and listen to the lecturers through the (3) *box's glass front / glass front of the box*. Of course, he isn't a real student because he died in 1832.

Jeremy Bentham was a famous writer who believed in free education for everybody. (4) *Bentham's ideas / The ideas of Bentham* encouraged people to start new universities. After he died, they put (5) *Jeremy's body / the body of Jeremy* in a glass box in the (6) *college's centre / centre of the college*, so he can be a student forever.

5. Write two sentences with the verb *be*, one affirmative and one negative. Which is true for you? Which is false? Write your answers.

1. We _____ at school.
2. My teacher _____ very tall.
3. I _____ 16 years old.
4. My friends _____ all girls.
5. It _____ very cold today.
6. My friends and I _____ in an English lesson.

6. Complete the conversation with forms of *be*.

A: What a lovely family photo. (1)_____ they your children?

B: No, they (2)_____. They (3)_____ my sister's children.

A: The girl (4)_____ pretty. How old (5)_____ she?

B: She (6)_____ four.

A: (7)_____ she at school?

B: No, she (8)_____. She (9)_____ very young!

A: Who (10)_____ the two people at the back?

B: They (11)_____ my parents.

7. Write true short answers.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Are you American? | 6. Is your house in a town? |
| 2. Are you a student? | 7. Is Eminem Australian? |
| 3. Are you Polish? | 8. Are Mercedes cars German? |
| 4. Are you married? | 9. Is it winter now? |
| 5. Are your parents teachers? | |

8. Complete the questions with forms of *be* and give true answers.

1. What _____ your surname?
2. What nationality _____ you?
3. How old _____ your brother / sister?
4. Where _____ your parents at the moment?
5. What _____ the name of your home town?
6. Who _____ your favourite singer?

9. Complete the sentences with *has* / *have got*.

1. She _____ a beautiful bedroom.
2. You _____ a very nice bike.
3. He _____ very long hair.
4. They _____ two houses.
5. David _____ a bad foot.
6. We _____ a lot of problems.
7. Sarah _____ a new car.
8. I _____ a terrible headache.
9. The dog _____ a broken leg.
10. Alison _____ a very good job.
11. He _____ a lot of friends.
12. Julie _____ beautiful hair.

Speaking

Talking about ability and asking for permission

1. Read the dialogue.

Alfie: Let's stop and listen. This is a great song.

Rose: Hmm. She isn't very good. She can't sing.

Alfie: She can play the guitar really well. And her voice isn't bad.

Rose: I can't hear the words.

Alfie: But she's really young. She's only fourteen or fifteen. Can you play the guitar like that?

Rose: No, I can't. But I can play the piano. Come on, let's go.

Alfie: No, wait.

Rose: What's the problem?

Alfie: I can't find my money. Can I borrow \$1, please?

Rose: For her? Really? Oh, OK.

2. Complete the sentences about the dialogue in Ex. 1. Use the affirmative or negative form of *can*.

1. The girl _____ play the guitar well.
2. Rose _____ hear the words of the song.
3. Rose _____ play the guitar.
4. Rose _____ play the piano.
5. Alfie _____ finds his money.

3. Work in pairs.

Ask permission to do the things below. Use *Can I ...?*

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| - borrow your pencil | - copy your answer |
| - share your book | - ask a question |
| - use your dictionary | |

Your things, your character

What do your possessions say about you?

Answer the questions

1. Do you get a new mobile phone every year?

- a) No, I don't need a new mobile phone. Old phones send the same texts!
- b) No. I like the new phones but they're too expensive. I've got an old one.
- c) Yes! The newest mobile phones are cool.

2. Have you got a collection of tickets and bus passes at home?

- a) Yes, I've got a big box. I collect everything.
- b) Some. I only keep tickets from my favourite films.
- c) No! I don't collect things.

3. Have you got photos on your mobile phone or in your wallet?

- a) Yes, lots.
- b) Just one or two.
- c) No, none.

4. Are all your clothes new?

- a) No, old clothes are more comfortable.
- b) They're not all new. I wear old clothes at home and new clothes to go out.
- c) Yes! I love new clothes. Fashion is my life.

5. Have you got your mp3 player here now?

- a) Yes. It's always in my pocket.
- b) Usually, but today I forgot it.
- c) No. I can never find it.

6. Have you always got your keys and money?

- a) Yes, I've always got them.
- b) No, I sometimes lose my keys.
- c) Never, I always forget something!

7. Have you always got your ID card with you?

- a) Yes, of course. It's important and I need it.
- b) No, I sometimes leave it at home.
- c) Never. I lose one every week!

8. What is in your bag today?

- a) I've always got the same possessions with me.
- b) I'm not sure, but there's usually a surprise!
- c) I don't know. I can't remember everything!

KEY

Questions 1-4

Mostly a: You're *sentimental*. You love your memories and old possessions.

Mostly b: You're *sensible*. You remember the past, but you think about the future too.

Mostly c: You're *trendy*. You only think about the future. The past is just a memory.

Questions 5-8

Mostly a: You're *organized*. You know where all your possessions are.

Mostly b: You know where most of your possessions are, but not all the time!

Mostly c: You're *disorganized*. You must be more *careful* with your possessions.

Vocabulary

Personal details

1. Choose the correct word or phrase in each question.

1. *What's your name? / What do you call?*
2. *How old / age* are you?
3. Where do you *stay / live*?
4. What's your *house / address*?
5. Which country do you *come / live* from?
6. What's your date of *birthday / birth*?
7. How long do you want to *stay / pass* here?
8. Have you got a *work / job*?

2. Match the answers below to the questions in Ex. 1.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| a) 1146, Black Lion Drive. | _____ |
| b) Three weeks. | _____ |
| c) I'm nineteen. | _____ |
| d) In Los Angeles. | _____ |
| e) No, I'm a student. | _____ |
| f) The United States. | _____ |
| g) Ann-Marie Davis. | _____ |
| h) 3 November, 1992. | _____ |

3. Complete each sentence. Use a word below.

boy / children / family / foreigner / girl / friend / teenager / woman

1. Our teacher is a tall _____ called Mrs Green.

2. Is Helen your _____?
3. Who is that _____? Is it George?
4. Has Jean got any _____?
5. How many people are there in your _____?
6. Do you know that _____? – Her name's Anna.
7. Now that I'm thirteen, I'm a _____.
8. I don't come from this country. I'm a _____.

UNIT 1.

INTRODUCTION

LESSON 2

Reading

What are you into?

Alexia

I love pop music and I've got a lot of CDs. My friends are mad about Black Eyed Peas, but I can't stand hip hop. I really like sport, especially volleyball and tennis, but I hate cycling. One of my interests is art, but I'm not very good at it!

David

I'm into skateboarding and swimming. I'm good at martial arts, especially taekwondo. My friend Steve likes taekwondo too, but he hasn't got a green belt. We've got a computer at home, but I don't really like computer games. I prefer chatting on the Internet. I like books, especially books about animals. I really like animals, but we haven't got a pet.

Sarah

I'm interested in sport, especially football. I'm a Manchester City fan and I've got photos and posters of the team. I'm not mad about books, but my friend Lily and I love watching TV. Lily has got a TV in her room. One of my interests is photography. I haven't got a very good camera, but my photos are really good.

1. Read the texts and choose the correct answers.

1. Sarah is not into _____.
a) football b) photography c) books
2. Lily has got a _____.
a) camera b) TV c) photo of a football team

3. David is good at _____.
 a) *swimming* b) *taekwondo* c) *computer games*
4. David isn't interested in _____.
 a) *computer games* b) *books* c) *swimming*
5. Alexia is into _____.
 a) *hip hop* b) *cycling* c) *pop music*
6. Alexia isn't good at _____.
 a) *art* b) *tennis* c) *volleyball*

2. Complete the sentences for you.

1. I'm into books, especially books about _____.
2. I'm mad / not mad about _____.
3. I'm good / not good at _____.
4. I'm a _____ fan.
5. I'm interested in _____, but I prefer _____.
6. I can't stand _____.

Grammar

a / an / the / some
some / any
There is / There are
singular and plural nouns
countable and uncountable nouns
this / that – these / those

1. Write *a, an* or *the*. Write “–” if you don't need *a, an* or *the*.

1. We're going shopping to buy _____ new computer.
2. We can't use _____ computer in my office.
3. Can you answer _____ phone? I'm in _____ bathroom.
4. Are you going to _____ kitchen? Can you get me _____ apple?
5. Do we need _____ onions? – Yes, and _____ pasta. Can you get _____ pasta from _____ Italian shop near the station?
6. Look at _____ moon. What _____ beautiful evening!

2. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below. Add *the* if necessary.

*breakfast / car / chemist's / Guggenheim Museum / Times
Mount Everest / Mediterranean Sea / French / United States*

1. My favourite newspaper is _____.
2. The highest mountain in the world is _____.
3. Juliette Binoche's first language is _____.
4. George Bush was a president of _____.
5. Cannes is a lovely French town on _____.
6. Too many people go to work by _____.
7. We always have _____ together at eight o'clock.
8. You can buy this medicine at _____.
9. There's a really good exhibition on at _____.

3. Choose the correct words in the note from Adam to Rachel.

Rachel,

Can you buy the food for dinner tonight? Mum and Dad are coming, so can you get (1) *a meat / some meat*, maybe four nice (2) *steak / steaks*? We need some (3) *potato / potatoes* – four large (4) *potato / potatoes* for baking. Can you buy (5) *a bread and a cheese / some bread and cheese*, too, and maybe (6) *a nice juicy melon / some nice juicy melon* to start? Oh, and we need some (7) *oil / oils* as well.

Thanks.

See you later,

Adam

4. Read the conversation between two teachers. Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

A: Let's check that we've got everything for the exam this afternoon.

B: OK. I've got (1)_____ paper and (2)_____ pens.

A: Good. Have you got (3)_____ pencils?

B: No. the students don't need (4)_____.

A: Oh, OK. What about rulers?

B: Oh dear, I haven't got (5)_____. Have you?

A: Wait a minute. Yes, there are (6)_____ in the cupboard.

B: OK. Everything's ready. Now I'm going to get (7)_____ food before the students arrive. Would you like (8)_____?

A: It's nearly two o'clock now. We haven't got (9)_____ time.

5. Complete the text with the words below.

any (x3) / are / aren't / is / isn't (x2) / some (x2)

There (1)_____ a food market every Thursday morning in my village. I always get there early because after 10 o'clock in the morning there (2)_____ (3)_____ bread! I always buy (4)_____ vegetables, and I usually get 5)_____ chicken too. There (6)_____ (7)_____ fish, but that's OK because I don't like fish. The other food depends on the seasons. For example, in winter, there (8)_____ (9)_____ tomatoes. But there (10)_____ always lots of potatoes! I love the market.

6. Find the mistakes in the sentences and correct them.

1. There's any milk in the fridge. We need to buy some.
2. I'd like any water, please.
3. There aren't some emails for you.
4. We've got any nice apples today.
5. There are always some horse in the field near our house.
6. Where are your coats? – We didn't bring some.

7. Write the plurals.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. radio | 5. chief | 9. tomato | 13. kiss |
| 2. lady | 6. fly | 10. loaf | 14. sheep |
| 3. man | 7. body | 11. watch | 15. shelf |
| 4. child | 8. life | 12. fox | 16. bench |

8. Choose the odd one out.

1. a *bag* / *carton* / *kilo* of sugar
2. a *cup* / *jar* / *slice* of coffee
3. a *glass* / *kilo* / *bottle* of cola
4. a *bottle* / *glass* / *box* of water
5. a *slice* / *glass* / *loaf* of bread
6. a *piece* / *kilo* / *loaf* of meat
7. a *glass* / *carton* / *jar* of juice
8. a *piece* / *box* / *kilo* of cheese

9. a jar / can / slice of honey

9. Complete the conversation with *this, that, these or those* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Let me introduce my colleagues. (1)_____ (*be*) my assistants, Sue and Joe.

B: Pleased to meet you.

A: And (2)_____ (*be*) our office manager, Mike.

B: Hello, Mike. So, where is your boss?

A: (3)_____ (*be*) my boss, Eleanor, over there in the corner of the room.

2. A: Hello. Can I speak to Mrs Hargreaves?

B: (4)_____ (*be*) Mrs Hargreaves speaking. Can I help you?

3. A: Here are the two keys. (5)_____ (*open*) the front and back doors.

B: What about the keys for the balcony door and the car?

A: Oh, (6)_____ (*be*) in the cupboard in the kitchen.

B: And where's the key for the garage?

A: Oh, (7)_____ (*not have*) a lock, so there's no key.

Speaking

Free-time activities

1. What kinds of hobbies and free-time activities are popular with: children and teenagers, older people in your country? In three minutes make a list, then tell the class.

How British teenagers spend their free time

Until 2010, the most popular leisure activity for British teenagers was television, but TV now takes second place. Of course, watching TV is not a hobby! Unlike TV, hobbies always make life more interesting and make us feel good. So, apart from TV, what are the most popular pastimes for British teens?

Using social media

You may say it's not a real hobby, but using social media websites is certainly more interactive than watching TV. It's also the main thing British teenagers do in their spare time. Over half of them

– 54% – say it's their favourite leisure activity of all. More than a third of teenagers in the UK say they like using social media and watching TV at the same time.

Reading

Books still have a powerful attraction in the computer age. About half of British teenagers love good stories, especially ones that continue through several books. Some of the most popular novels among British teenagers in recent years are the Hunger Games series by Suzanne Collins and the Twilight series by Stephanie Meyer.

Playing video games

British teenagers prefer indoor games to outdoors ones. Around 8 million of the UK's 27 million homes contain the most popular video games console, and playing video games is the favourite hobby of 37% of British teenagers. Football video games and driving video games are particularly popular.

2. Read the texts again and answer the questions.

1. What is the most popular leisure activity for UK teens?
2. What do many UK teens like to do these days while using social media?
3. What types of books do British teens like to read the most and why?
4. What types of video games are the most popular among British teens?

3. Fill in: *leisure, social, console, spare, indoor, place, years, age.* Use the phrases to make sentences based on the text.

Example: *The most popular pastime for British teens used to be watching TV, but now it takes second place.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. takes second _____ | 5. computer _____ |
| 2. _____ time | 6. _____ games |
| 3. _____ activity | 7. video games _____ |
| 4. _____ media | 8. recent _____ |

4. Work in pairs. You are a typical British teen and your partner is a radio presenter. Using the information in the texts, prepare

questions and answers for a radio interview. Act out your interview in front of the class.

A: Hello and welcome to the show!

B: Hi! Thanks for inviting me.

A: Today, I'd like to interview you about how you spend your free time. So, what's your favourite pastime? Is it watching TV?

B: No, it isn't. The main thing I do in my spare time is use social media.

5. How do typical teenagers in your country spend their free time? Write a paragraph on this topic. Read your paragraph to the class.

6. Compare and contrast British teens' favourite free-time activities to those of teens in your country.

Vocabulary

Free time

1. Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. Are you interested *for / in* photography?
2. This is my *best / favourite* book. It's "David Copperfield", by Dickens.
3. I've decided to *make / join* the local swimming club.
4. Kate usually *passes / spends* most of her time reading.
5. Tim has a very interesting *fun / hobby*. He builds small boats.
6. What do you like doing in your *empty / spare* time?
7. Wendy is a *member / team* of the drama club.
8. Sue likes going *to the cinema / cinema*.

2. Choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.

1. You need a pencil if you want to make a _____.
a) *painting* b) *planning* c) *drawing*
2. Kate's mother thinks that skateboarding is _____.
a) *danger* b) *dangerous* c) *in danger*
3. Sarah has a wonderful _____ collection.
a) *stamping* b) *stamp* c) *stamps*

4. Does your sister play _____?
 a) *the piano* b) *pianos* c) *a piano*
5. Carol writes pop _____ in her free time.
 a) *songs* b) *sings* c) *singing*
6. Harry spends a lot of time playing _____.
 a) *computer's games* b) *games of computer* c) *computer games*

3. Choose the verbs to complete the conversation.

cook / download / grown / had / having / playing
phone / stay / talk / use / watch

Paul: Stop (1)_____ computer games, Anna. I want to talk to you. How about (2)_____ Sue and James around at the weekend?

Anna: Good idea. It's a long time since we (3)_____ friends to dinner. I'll (4)_____ them now and ask them. Let's (5)_____ something special. They always make such delicious meals.

Paul: Sure. Let's use some of vegetables we've (6)_____ in the garden.

Anna: Good idea. Do you want to (7)_____ the Internet tonight?

Paul: No, I'd like to (8)_____ my new DVD. What are you going to do?

Anna: I want to (9)_____ to my mother on the phone. I'd like to find out when she is going to come and (10)_____ with us. Then I want to (11)_____ some music.

TEST MODULE 1

Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

1. How many _____ do you have?
 a) *child* b) *children* c) *a child*
2. I like your jeans. _____ new?
 a) *Are they* b) *Is it* c) *They are*
3. I'd like _____ apples, please.
 a) *an* b) *some* c) *that*

4. Could you give me _____ about courses?
a) *an advice* b) *some advices* c) *some advice*
5. Do you read _____ newspaper every day?
a) *one* b) *a* c) *an*
6. Our children like riding so we keep _____.
a) *an horse* b) *horses* c) *horse*
7. Don't look at _____. It can hurt your eyes.
a) *a sun* b) *sun* c) *the sun*
8. You've got a lot of books. – Oh, _____ all belongs to my husband.
a) *the books* b) *books* c) *a book*
9. The plane arrives at _____ Airport.
a) *Gatwick* b) *a Gatwick* c) *the Gatwick*
10. Marcia started to play _____ when she was fifteen.
a) *a tennis* b) *the tennis* c) *tennis*
11. We have got _____ milk.
a) *some* b) *any* c) *a*
12. None of the furniture in the flat _____ new.
a) *is* b) *isn't* c) *are*
13. George likes me but I don't like _____.
a) *him* b) *he* c) *his*
14. That's a nice mobile phone. Does _____ take photos?
a) *he* b) *she* c) *it*
15. Who's that in the photo? – It's _____.
a) *we* b) *us* c) *I*

26. My friend _____ American.
 a) *not is* b) *are not* c) *isn't*
27. The women in my family _____ very tall.
 a) *have* b) *are* c) *am*
28. _____ hungry?
 a) *Have you* b) *Are you* c) *Do you have*
29. What time _____ it?
 a) *is* b) *are* c) *has*
30. Isabel _____ dark hair and brown eyes.
 a) *is* b) *has* c) *is having*

REVIEW MODULE 1

1. Find the mistakes in the sentences and correct them.

1. Look at those chicken in the yard.
2. All the farmers take their sheeps to the market in August.
3. Can I have a jar of milk, please?
4. How many slices of luggage are you taking?
5. Would you like a bread with your soup?
6. All the teachers in this school is from England.
7. We need more furnitures in our new house.
8. My jeans is very old.
9. Put the the knives and forks on the table.
10. Can I see some photos of your family?
11. She's got very big feets.
12. I've got lots of homeworks this evening.

2. Write *a*, *an*, *the* or “-”.

Is chocolate really good for you?

People started making (1)_____ chocolate centuries ago in (2)_____ South America, and people have always told stories about how healthy chocolate is. (3)_____ stories tell us that it can make us happy, too, and that may be true. A little chocolate may be good

for our hearts, but (4)_____ fruit and vegetables are much better for us than chocolate.

Chocolate contains a lot of (5)_____ fat and sugar – but some people argue that (6)_____ fat in chocolate is good fat because it comes from a particular type of butter. That's true, but most chocolate doesn't contain much of it.

So, the answer to (7)_____ question above is really “no”. It's good to have (8)_____ bar of chocolate occasionally, but we all really know that if (9)_____ type of food tastes good, it's probably bad for us!

3. Complete the TV interview with *some* or *any*.

Presenter: So, what kind of cake are you going to make?

Chef: It's an orange and lemon cake. It's very easy. You need (1)_____ oranges and (2)_____ lemons, and about three eggs.

Presenter: What about butter?

Chef: You don't need (3)_____ butter for this cake – it doesn't contain (4)_____ fat!

Presenter: That's very unusual.

Chef: Yes. Well, I suppose it's not quite true. It contains (5)_____ fat because it has nuts in it and nuts contain oil.

Presenter: I see. And it's very simple, you said.

Chef: Yes, it's very easy and it doesn't take (6)_____ time at all because you just mix everything together.

4. Choose the correct words in the text.

I live next door to (1) *my / me* friend David and (2) *his / her* sister, Fiona. David is in (3) *ours / our* class at college; he's taller than Fiona and (4) *the / his* hair is darker. Fiona's two years older than (5) *his / her* brother. She's an art student and she's always got paint on (6) *the / her* fingers! (7) *Theirs / Their* house is small but (8) *it's / its* garden is beautiful, and (9) *their / theirs* barbecues are always great fun!

5. Choose the correct words.

1. Hello. Is that you, Jane? – Yes, it's *me / I*.

2. Have you seen my keys? I can't find *they / them*.

3. Do you live near *him / he*?
4. Every Tuesday *me / I* go to an exercise class.
5. There's too much pasta on my plate. I can't eat all of *it / them*.
6. Is that *they / you* in the photo?
7. *We / Us* walk to college. It's not very far.
8. She's got two computers. She uses both of *them / they*.
9. Who's that in the photo? – It's *we / us*.
10. Juana gave *I / me* a fantastic present.
11. I told *you / we* to be quiet!

6. Find six mistakes in the sentences and correct them. Tick (+) the correct sentences.

1. I am interested in the Scotland geography.
2. I live eight kilometres from the Paris's centre.
3. My mother's name is Alice.
4. I like watching womens' sports events on TV.
5. We sometimes have lunch at Carol's.
6. What is the computer's size?
7. Do you know the age of Diana?
8. Where is the bowl of your cat?

7. There are six missing forms of *be* and three missing forms of *have* in this text. Put the missing verbs in the correct positions.

Pedro Almodovar a famous Spanish film director. His famous films "Talk to Her" and "Bad Education". His films popular in Spain and many other countries but they not in English; they in Spain. Pedro grey hair and brown eyes. He lives in Madrid and he not married. He doesn't any children but he a brother, Agustin Almodovar.

UNIT 2. FAMILY AND FRIENDS

LESSON 1

Everyday English

Feelings

1. How do you feel? Choose the best word below.

angry / cold / happy / hot / hungry / ill / sad / surprised / thirsty / tired

1. You haven't eaten for ten hours.
2. You went to bed at 2 am and got up at 6 am.
3. Someone has just broken a window in your new car.
4. It is a hot day and you haven't had anything to drink for three hours.
5. You have a very bad cold.
6. It is snowing and you do not have a coat with you.
7. You got very good marks in an important exam.
8. It is 35° C and you do not have air conditioning.
9. Your dog has just died.
10. You see your brother's photo on the front page of the newspaper.

2. Are you a pessimist or an optimist? Choose one of the variants in the quiz.

1. You are afraid of _____.
a) *schoolmates* b) *parents* c) *nothing*
2. You hate _____.
a) *some friends* b) *some subjects* c) *nothing*
3. You're happy when your friend gets _____.
a) *nothing* b) *a bad mark* c) *a good mark*
4. You're in despair when you _____.
a) *get a cold* b) *lose your keys* c) *fail the test*
5. You're bored with _____.
a) *some subjects* b) *home task* c) *nothing*

Scores: a – 1, b – 2, c – 3.

Result

From 5 to 7: You have many negative thoughts. Stop worrying and learn to enjoy life.

From 8 to 11: You're a realistic person. You know all sides of life. Try to show your good feelings more.

From 12 to 15: You always try to see only positive side of life. You know how to enjoy all events in all occasions.

Grammar

adjectives

comparative / superlative adjectives

not as ... as, the same (... as)

1. Choose the correct words.

Anna: How was the football match?

Pedro: Fantastic. It was really (1) *excited* / *exciting*. We won.

Anna: Really?

Pedro: You seem (2) *surprised* / *surprising*!

Anna: Well, yes. I am a bit. Anyway, I'm (3) *pleased* / *pleasing* you won.

Pedro: What about you? How was your day?

Anna: Oh, it was (4) *bored* / *boring*. I spent all day working on the new website.

Pedro: But yesterday you said it was (5) *interested* / *interesting*!

Anna: I know. But now I feel (6) *bored* / *boring* with it.

Pedro: Well, I'm quite (7) *tired* / *tiring* now, I don't feel like cooking. Shall we order a pizza or something? And watch "Dracula" on TV?

Anna: Oh, no! I feel (8) *frightening* / *frightened* when I watch that kind of film.

2. Choose the correct words.

1. My brother is taller than *I am* / *me am*.

2. I'm eighteen but my best friend is younger than *me* / *I* – she's seventeen.

3. Do you like Lucy? I think Mariela is nicer than *she* / *her*.

4. I don't like horror films; I think action films are more interesting than *them* / *they*.

5. Our neighbours are richer than *us* / *we*.

6. My uncle is forty-five but my aunt is older than *he is* / *him is*. She's forty-seven.

3. Complete the conversation with the correct words and phrases: *better* / *easier* / *further* / *more expensive* / *nicer* / *worse*

A: Where shall we eat tonight? The Indian restaurant?

B: No, I think the Chinese place is (1)_____.

A: I'm not sure. It's (2)_____ and I haven't got much money.

B: Well, we can try the Italian place. It isn't expensive, and it's very nice.

A: Yes, I know it's nice, but the Indian restaurant is (3)_____.

B: But it's not very close to us. It's (4)_____ than the Italian restaurant – on the other side of town. What about the burger place near the library?

A: Oh, no. that place is terrible. It's (5)_____ than the others in every way!

B: It's really difficult to decide! I know – let's stay at home and phone for a pizza.

A: Great. That's (6)_____ than going out. We can eat in front of the TV and watch a DVD.

4. Choose the correct words in the conversation.

Louis: So, Carol. Did you enjoy your holiday?

Carol: Yes. It was the (1) *better / best* holiday I've ever had!

Louis: Really? What was the (2) *most good / best* part?

Carol: Well, the hotel was fantastic, but the coast was really beautiful.

Louis: And what was the (3) *most beautiful / beautifullest* place?

Carol: Definitely the beach. It was the (4) *most warm / warmest* water I've ever swim in. And there were some good restaurants in the town. The Thai restaurant was (5) *nicest / the nicest* one, although it was the (6) *furthest / most far* from the hotel.

Louis: Was that the best one (7) *in / of* the town?

Carol: Yes, and it was the (8) *less / least* expensive one there! The Italian restaurant was the (9) *most / more* expensive one, but it wasn't very nice.

5. Do sentences A and B have the same (S) or different (D) meanings? Write S or D.

	<i>Sentences A</i>	<i>Sentences B</i>	<i>S or D</i>
1	My sister isn't as tall as me.	I'm taller than my sister.	

2	I'm twenty-one. My sister is <u>eighteen</u> .	I'm not as old as my sister.	
3	The price of tea and coffee is the same.	Tea is not as expensive as coffee.	
4	I visit my grandfather once a month and I visit my cousins twice a month.	I don't visit my grandfather as often as I visit my cousins.	
5	American football isn't as popular as soccer.	Soccer is less popular than American football.	

Reading

Family relationships

1. Describe your family to the class. Talk about parents, sisters, brothers, grandparents.

British Families in the 21st century

Not all families are two parents and two children. These days there are many types of family. Here are just a few of them.

The Average Family

There are about 7.7 million British families, and most have one or two children. There are 3.7 million families with one child, 3 million families with two children and a million families with three children or more. The number of families with one child is bigger than at the end of the 20th century, and the number of families with two children is smaller than at the end of the 20th century. The number of large families is the same as in the late 20th century.

Single-parent Families

The UK has more single-parent families than any other European country. There are 2 million British mums and dads with no partner for some reason, so a quarter of British young people are part of a single-parent family. There are a lot of charities for single parents.

Foster Families

There are lots of foster families in the UK for children who can't be with their biological parents. Foster parents are there for children in need of love and a home. Foster care is for children and teenagers up to the age of 18. Some foster parents also have biological

children, and these children can have many “foster brothers” and “foster sisters” over time.

2. Read the texts again and mark the sentences *T* (true), *F* (false) or *DS* (doesn't say).

- ___ 1. Most British children have just one brother or sister.
- ___ 2. There aren't as many British families with two children today as at the end of the 20th century.
- ___ 3. Foster care is only for children and teenagers who are age 17 and under.
- ___ 4. More British children are part of a single-parent family today than in the past.
- ___ 5. Children from single-parent families have more difficult lives than children from two-parent families.

3. Use words: *type, biological, in need, care, partner, reason, quarter, charity, important* to complete the sentences. Some words are extra.

- 1. Foster parents are very _____ for children who can't be with their _____ parents for some _____.
- 2. There isn't just one _____ of family in modern Britain; there are many.
- 3. “Save the Children” is a British _____ that helps children who are in need.

4. Make notes under the headings in the texts. Use your notes to give a presentation to the class about families in Britain in the 21st century.

5. What are families in your country like? How are they similar to families in Britain and how are they different? Write a few sentences or a short paragraph on this topic. Read your sentences or paragraph to the class.

Vocabulary

Family matters

1. Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. Christine is married *to* / *with* an Italian.
2. More than fifty of Rick's *parents* / *relatives* came to the wedding.
3. Ann is the only *people* / *person* I really like!
4. The *old* / *olds* often think about the past.
5. I've never met him before. He's a *stranger* / *foreigner*.
6. I *knew* / *met* your new English teacher yesterday.
7. Sue and her sister Mary are *twins* / *pairs*.
8. My brother Mark is the *eldest* / *elderly* child in the family.

2. Complete each sentence. Use the words below.

brother / children / daughter / husband / sister / son / twins / wife

1. Ted and Alice were happy when Emily, their _____, was born.
2. Harry asked Ann to be his _____, and they got married six months later.
3. Jim and Mary's _____, David, was their second child.
4. Richard and Stephen are _____, but they don't look exactly the same.
5. Mark and his _____ Sue went shopping with their mother.
6. When the school bell rang, a crowd of _____ ran out of the school.
7. Jane met her _____ Philip at a friend's wedding.
8. Liz and her _____ Mike like listening to their grandmother's stories.

3. Put the stages of human development in the correct order.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ____ have a baby | ____ retire |
| ____ get married | ____ get engaged |
| ____ become middle-aged | ____ grow up |
| ____ die | ____ bring up children |
| ____ fall in love | ____ be born |

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in capital letters.

1. Her _____ (CHILD) was the best time of her life.
2. It can be hard for one _____ (GENERATE) to understand another.
3. She had a peaceful _____ (DIE).
4. He was a member of a rock group in his _____ (YOUNG).
5. We always have a family _____ (GATHER) at Christmas.
6. There were wild _____ (CELEBRATE) after their team won the cup.
7. The wedding _____ (RECEIVE) went on all night.
8. This film is good family _____ (ENTERTAIN).
9. I have a really good _____ (RELATE) with my parents.
10. I was afraid the _____ (ARGUE) was going to turn into a fight.

UNIT 2. FAMILY AND FRIENDS

LESSON 2

Speaking

Friends forever?

Friendship is important. We all need friends to talk to and share our experiences. But friendship can mean different things to different people. Find out what kind of friend you are, and what kind of friend your partner is!

1. Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

1. If a friend tells you a secret, do you ever tell anyone else?
2. Do you ever lie to protect your friends?
3. After you argue with a friend, do you apologise first?
4. Is it OK for a friend to ask you for money?
5. Do you think your friends trust you?
6. Do you keep in touch with your old school friends?
7. If you think a friend is wrong, do you always tell them?
8. Do you ever feel jealous of your friends?
9. Are you always honest with your friends?
10. Do you ever gossip about your friends?
11. Do you share your personal possessions with your friends?
12. Do you always follow your friend's advice?

2. Complete the proverbs about friendship.

1. When the character of a man is not clear to you _____.
2. An old friend is much better _____.
3. The death of a friend _____.
4. It is better to be in chains with friends _____
5. Never pass a town _____.
6. A friend to all _____
7. Rich people never know _____.
8. If you live in the river you should _____.
9. Better one true friend _____.
10. The winner has many friends _____.
 - a) *make friends with the crocodile.*
 - b) *the loser has good friends.*
 - c) *is a friend to no one.*
 - d) *than a hundred relatives.*
 - e) *who their friends are.*
 - f) *is the same as the loss of a limb.*
 - g) *where a friend lives.*
 - h) *look at his friends.*
 - i) *than to be in a garden with strangers.*
 - j) *than two new ones.*

3. Can you guess which country each proverb is from? – Russia / Iran / England / India / Spain / Mongolia / France / Germany / Italy / Japan

Grammar

much, many, a lot of
a little, a few, too much, too many, not enough
all, most, some, no / none, both
How much ...? / How many ...?

1. Choose the correct words in the conversation.

Sam: Where shall we go shopping this afternoon? Shall we just go to the town centre?

Ali: I don't know. There aren't (1) *much* / *many* shops in the town centre. I think the big shopping centre is better – there are (2) *a lot of* / *much* shops there.

Sam: Mmm. But we haven't got (3) *much* / *many* time really, and it takes half an hour to drive there.

Ali: I know, but I need to buy (4) *many* / *a lot of* presents for my family, and I don't have (5) *much* / *many* money. There are (6) *many* / *a lot of* cheap shops in the shopping centre.

Sam: Are there (7) *many* / *much* people in your family, then?

Ali: Well, there aren't (8) *many* / *much* adults, but I've got (9) *much* / *a lot of* younger brothers and sisters.

Sam: OK, let's go to the shopping centre. But can we go in your car? There isn't (10) *much* / *many* petrol in mine.

2. Do sentences A and B have the same (S) or different (D) meanings? Write S or D.

	<i>Sentences A</i>	<i>Sentences B</i>	<i>S or D</i>
1	We've got a little luggage.	We've got a few bags.	
2	Those children ask too many questions.	Those children don't ask enough questions.	
3	The apartment has a little furniture.	The apartment has a lot of furniture.	
4	I have a few friends here.	I don't have enough friends here.	
5	Let's have a coffee. I've got a bit time.	Let's have a coffee. I've got a few minutes.	
6	We haven't got enough furniture.	We've got too much furniture.	

3. Use the words below to write sentences. Add “*of the*” if necessary.

1. some / spiders / poisonous
2. all / spiders / in my garden / harmless
3. all / fruit / contain / vitamins
4. none / fruit / in the bowl / ready to eat
5. some / clothes / in this shop / very expensive

6. most / tea / comes from / India and China
7. no / cakes and biscuits / healthy
8. most / food / in my fridge / fresh

4. Complete these sentences with *all*, *most*, *some* or *no* / *none* so they are true for you.

1. _____ American films are fantastic.
2. _____ exercise is fun.
3. _____ English grammar is very difficult.
4. _____ of my classmates are really friendly.
5. _____ travel is bad for the environment.
6. _____ of the TV programmes in my country are really interesting.

5. Complete the questions with *How much?* or *How many?* Then write true answers for you.

1. _____ uncles have you got?
2. _____ aunts have you got?
3. _____ work have you got at the moment?
4. _____ good friends have you got?
5. _____ chocolate do you eat?
6. _____ exercise do you do?
7. _____ coffee do you drink?

Reading

Socializing

My 16 year old niece has problems forming friendship

Text 1

My niece spends most of her free time sitting in her room, writing stories or “tumbling” on her iPod. Her only other interest is listening to music, watching the Vampire Diaries, Pretty Little Liars or Super Natural.

She is independent, funny, super sweet and gorgeous but she refuses to socialize or engage in activities with others outside of school. She has always been well liked by classmates and teachers ever since she was a

young girl but she can only get close to me and her mother. Dad doesn't live with her father, but she has a good relationship with her Mom.

She moved here to attend high school so that she can get into the college of her choice. Also, she is an A student but if you ask her what she likes about school she will quickly tell you 'nothing' and she would prefer to spend her time sleeping.

She is an only child who has problems making close relationships. She won't even eat lunch with other kids at her school. She comes off like she doesn't need people but when I press her she says she has trust issues and finds it difficult to engage with people beyond a surface level. When I ask her why she doesn't want to hang out with other teenagers, and prefers going out with me, she said "I don't want to end up in jail". This brings me to the other issue. She has a list of phobias that she proudly keeps track of including fear of flying, heights, and throwing up. She actually has a contingency plan for any possible accident that can happen. Sometimes she jokingly refers to this as her Cancer (zodiac sign) tendencies but I don't see this as a joking matter. I am worried that my beautiful niece will grow into adulthood thinking change is not necessary and never learning to TRY and get over her fears. She doesn't have anxiety and if she is depressed it is not obvious. Lecturing or heartfelt talks don't seem to be helping. I'm thinking about trying to get her to see a therapist. Is anyone else experiencing this with their teenager? Any advice would be greatly appreciated.

Text 2

Although I can understand your concern, I think that it is important to keep things in perspective. Your niece is 16 and still trying to discover who she is and probably has confidence problems like all other 16 year olds. She probably is trying on a person that she thinks is cool, based on the types of books, music, movies she's into. Maybe she's also feeling very shy and out of place in a new environment. Perhaps she is trying to cover up her insecurities and uncertainties. I would avoid focusing on this issue and just help her, in a very casual way, find ways to socialize in low risk situations. It sounds like she's a perfectly normal teenager with trust issues. Most other teens, especially girls, aren't especially trustworthy. My advice is to let her be who she is, but focus on encouraging her and helping her feel good about herself. She may not be a very social person anyway, and I don't think that this is

dangerous or sad. People change a lot between 16 and 25 and if she is going to college, that might be the perfect way for her to meet a wider range of people and become more social. You might even try to talk to her about her trust issues and support her feelings about it, while trying to guide her towards a healthier attitude. Just don't make her feel like you think she's crazy. She is not, in fact I would say she's much more mature than her peers. She probably just realizes that being a teenager is difficult. Don't worry. Love, support, and openness are the best things that you can give her.

1. Read the texts and point out four positive characteristics of the author's niece mentioned in *text 1*.

2. Find evidence for the following statements.

- a) The 16-year-old girl is living in another city to go to a school that can prepare her to university.
- b) She is a very good student, but she doesn't love school.
- c) She usually doesn't have her meals with her classmates.
- d) She has no brothers or sisters.
- e) Going out with friends isn't one of her favourite hobbies.
- f) Anon thinks the girl is trying to hide her real insecurities.
- g) Anon advises the girl's aunt to talk to her about her lack of confidence in people.

3. Find synonyms of the following words in the texts.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| a) very beautiful | d) variety | f) schoolmates |
| b) university | e) topics | g) hard |
| c) welcome | | |

Vocabulary

Describing people

1. Fill in the gaps. You are given the first letter of each word.

Text A

He's (1) *t*_____ (almost 1 metre 90) and very well-(2) *b*_____. He's athletic, he has broad (3) *s*_____, a flat stomach and muscular (4) *a*_____. His (5) *l*_____ are long and his (6) *f*_____ are big (he

takes a size 45 shoe). On his back he has a (7) *t*_____ of a snake running all the way down from his (8) *n*_____ to his (9) *w*_____. He has a (10) *t*_____ complexion – he loves sunbathing. He isn't particularly good-(11) *l*_____ – his face is covered with (12) *f*_____ and his (13) *e*_____ stick out from the side of his head, but I find him quite (14) *a*_____.

Text B

She has long (1) *c*_____ fair (2) *h*_____ and a beautiful (3) *f*_____. Her (4) *e*_____ are big and blue long black (5) *e*_____. Her (6) *n*_____ is small and cute like a button. She has a large (7) *m*_____ with cherry-red (8) *l*_____ and white (9) *t*_____. Her (10) *s*_____ is soft and pale (she always puts on sun cream when she goes out). She hardly ever was (11) *m*_____ – just a little lipstick. She used to be a little (12) *o*_____ but she went on a diet and now she's quite (13) *s*_____. She's in her (14) *e*_____ twenties. She looks a bit (15) *l*_____ the singer Hillary Duff.

Text C

He's (1) *m*_____ -aged – in his (2) *l*_____ -forties, but he looks (3) *y*_____ than that. He only has a few (4) *w*_____ at the corners of his eyes. He's got dark, shoulder-(5) *l*_____ hair which is going (6) *g*_____ at the sides. He's losing a little hair at the top, but he isn't (7) *b*_____. He sometimes pulls his hair back into a (8) *p*_____ -tail even though his wife says it looks silly. He had a full (9) *b*_____ but he shaved it off and now he only has a (10) *m*_____. He plays the guitar – he has muscular (11) *h*_____ with long artistic (12) *f*_____. There's a long red (13) *s*_____ on his (14) *f*_____ just below the hairline so people sometimes call him Harry Potter.

TEST MODULE 2

Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

1. I'm reading _____ at the moment.
a) *a book interesting*

- b) an interesting book*
c) a book is interesting

2. The ice cream _____.
a) tastes delicious b) delicious tastes c) delicious

3. I never watch TV. I think it _____.
a) boring is b) is boring c) is bored

4. John's very _____ because it's his birthday tomorrow.
a) excited b) exciting c) excitement

5. The weather is usually _____ in London than in Edinburgh.
a) dryer b) drier c) dryly

6. Carlo's watch was _____ than Silvia's.
a) expensiver b) more expensive c) expensive more

7. I think beach holidays are _____ than skiing holidays.
a) better b) good c) more good

8. Mr Davidson is the _____ person in our street.
a) more friendly b) friendliest c) friendlyest

9. Who is _____ footballer in your team?
a) the most good b) the better c) the best

10. This exercise isn't as difficult _____ the last one.
a) like b) as c) than

11. Jeans aren't as _____ as suits.
a) much expensive b) expensively c) expensive

12. How _____ the bus ticket to the town centre?
a) much is b) many is c) much are

13. I can't come out this evening. I've got _____ homework.
a) much b) a lot of c) many

14. Can you pay for the drinks? I haven't got _____ money.
a) *many* b) *too much* c) *enough*

15. I don't have a lot of time to help you, but I have _____ time on Friday.
a) *a bit of* b) *a few* c) *much*

16. Most _____ here have at least four weeks' holiday from work a year.
a) *of people* b) *the people* c) *of the people*

17. I like _____ her brothers. They are nineteen and twenty-one.
a) *most of* b) *both of* c) *all of*

18. There are only _____ biscuits left in the tin.
a) *a few* b) *a little* c) *a few of*

19. Would you like _____ chocolate?
a) *a few* b) *a bit of* c) *few*

20. Only add _____ sugar to this drink; it doesn't need much.
a) *a bit* b) *a bit of* c) *a few*

21. There were only _____ people at the meeting.
a) *a few* b) *a little* c) *much*

22. I didn't write the report on my own. My teacher gave me _____ help.
a) *a bit of* b) *a few* c) *many*

23. Eggs taste better with _____ salt.
a) *a little* b) *many* c) *a few*

24. I feel sick. I ate _____ cakes.
a) *too much* b) *too many* c) *too*

Thank you for your email asking for information on our two new laptop computers, the Optron X1 and the Optron X23.

The X23 is £1,350, so it is (1) *expensiver / more expensive* than the Optron X1, but it is (2) *powerfuller / more powerful* – it is (3) *faster / more fast* and it has a (4) *larger / more large* memory. I know that you want to carry the laptop with you when you travel so a light machine is (5) *more good / better* than a heavy one. The X1 is less (6) *heavy / heavier* than the X23, in fact it only weights two kilos. You asked about the size of the screen. The X23's screen is (7) *biger / bigger* so it will give a (8) *better / more good* picture if you want to play computer games, and the games will be (9) *excitinger / more exciting*. The X1 is less (10) *expensive / expensiver*, but I think the X23 is (11) *more good / better* value for money.

4. The words below are missing from the conversation. Put them in the correct positions: *as / the / as / same / as*

Silvie: What do you think of these jeans?

Claude: They aren't as nice the ones you bought last winter.

Silvie: Really? I think they're exactly same as those.

Claude: No. they're a much darker colour.

Silvie: Yes, perhaps you're right.

Claude: Did they cost the as the other pair?

Silvie: No. they weren't expensive as these. I bought them in the sale.

Claude: Do they have any Calvin Klein jeans in the sale?

Silvie: No, but they have some that are nearly the same Calvin Klein jeans – they look like them but they're cheaper.

Claude: You mean they're copies. I always think they look completely different from the real ones!

5. There are seven mistakes in the email. Find and correct them.

Hi there!

So, we had a little party last weekend. You know, just a little friends at our house. There was a lot of talking and laughing, a bit dancing and few party games. But we made enough food – I felt ill the next day!

Well, it's only two days before we move to the USA now! It's too much time and there are too much things that we need to do – packing and cleaning the house.

Come and visit us – we know we won't have much friends in the States.

Love,
Annabel

6. Look at the information and choose the correct words.

<i>fruit</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>£ per kilo</i>
Apples	France	1.50
Bananas	Africa	1.00
Pears	UK	1.70
Oranges	USA	1.30
Melons	UK	2.50
Pineapples	Africa	3.60
Grapes	France	4.00
Strawberries	UK	4.80

Samson's Supermarket

(1) *All / Most / Some* of the prices are per kilo. (2) *None / Some / All* the fruit is £1.00 per kilo or more. (3) *Some / None / Most* of the fruit is over £5.00 per kilo and (4) *most / none / all* of the items are under £3.00 per kilo. (5) *All / Most / Some* of the fruit comes from Europe or America, but (6) *some / all / none* of the tropical fruit comes from Africa. (7) *All / None / Both* of the European countries provide a lot of fruit.

7. Complete the conversation with the phrases from A-J. Some phrases are extra.

A) *How much are they?*

B) *haven't got any*

C) *'ve got any*

D) *'ve got some*

E) *a few, but not many*

F) *That's not enough!*

G) *'ve got no*

H) *That's too much!*

I) *a little but not much*

J) *have you got any*

A: Good morning. I'm looking for some red apples.

B: We (1)_____ today, I'm afraid.

A: Oh, what about green apples, then?

B: Yes, we (2)_____ of those.

A: And (3)_____ Spanish oranges?

B: Yes, I've got (4)_____.

A: OK. (5)_____.

B: They're £1.50 a kilo.

A: And the apples?

B: They're £2.20 a kilo.

A: £2.20? (6)_____ I'll just have a kilo of the oranges, please.

B: OK ... one, two, three oranges – that's just a kilo.

A: (7)_____. Can you give me another one, please?

B: Here you are. That's £1.95, please.

UNIT 3. HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

LESSON 1

Everyday English

Sport is great

1. Read the text.

Whatever your taste, Britain is home to some of the greatest sports – and sporting venues – in the world.

Britain is a sport-loving nation. It's the birthplace of some of the world's favourite sports including cricket, rugby and football, and it's the home of some of the world's most iconic sporting venues.

From world-class football stadiums and Formula 1 circuits to the greatest arena of all, an Olympic village, Britain has it all.

This is Silverstone Circuit, one of the world's most famous motor sport venues. Every year hundreds of thousands of fans come here to watch some of the most exciting motor racing events on the planet.

Over the last 60 years this circuit has changed with the times and its most recent development is a new pit and paddock called the Silverstone Wing.

Richard Phillips is the Managing Director of Silverstone. He oversees everything that takes place here.

Richard: So what would you say to someone who's never been to a race before?

Richard Phillips: I think you have got to come to Silverstone. We have the biggest and most knowledgeable crowd in the world, 320,000 people over the weekend of a Grand Prix. It's the biggest outdoor event in the country.

All the great British names have driven here: Nigel Mansell, Lewis Hamilton, Jenson Button, and... me! I've always wanted to drive a Ferrari and what better place to do it than the home of British motor Sport?

Racing instructor Chris Ward is going to give me a high-speed driving lesson.

Chris: So, right click into second. Just nice and steady to begin with. Let me just check we're all clear behind. Circuit's clear, so we're free to pull out onto the circuit. Squeeze the throttle, let's give it some power... Power, power, power! Down the left-hand side. Let the car rev a little bit more before you change gear. Into fifth. That's it. Keep the power going. And more power, and more power. What's it feel like being on the Grand Prix circuit at Silverstone?

Richard: It's fantastic feeling, it really is.

Britain is mad about sport. From hockey to sailing, basketball to athletics, and grass court tennis is a national obsession. Rugby was invented here, as was cricket, and then exported round the world.

London is also home to a tribute to a footballing legend...

This is Bobby Moore, one of the all-time greatest footballers, and behind me is Wembley Stadium, one of the all-time greatest sporting venues... and I'm about to get a peek behind closed doors.

The stadium has recently undergone a huge makeover. It's home to the England National Football Team and the FA Cup Final. Wembley also hosts other sports like American football, and big music concerts.

And with 90,000 seats to choose from there's plenty of room for all the fans.

This is where it all happens. The world's finest football players have given us some of history's greatest sporting moments on this very pitch.

The stadium is one kilometre all the way round above me stands a 133 metre tall steel arch which is also 315 metres across. It's the longest single piece of roof section in the world and you can see it on the other side of London. It also moves to allow light and air onto the pitch.

This is the Press Conference Room. Up to 190 members of the media fill these seats after every game to ask the world's most famous football players are burning questions we all want to hear. Oh, it's my turn!

But there's no time to stop, there's sport everywhere in Great Britain.

2. Choose all the things that Richard does.

1. He attends a press conference.
2. He drives a Ferrari.
3. He goes inside Wembley stadium.
4. He has a driving lesson.
5. He looks at a statue.
6. He takes part in a race.
7. He visits an Olympic stadium.
8. He visits Silverstone.
9. He walks across the Wembley pitch.
10. He watches a football match.
11. He watches a Grand Prix race.

3. Fill the gaps with words from the text.

Silverstone Circuit is one of the world's most famous (1)_____ venues. It has been modernised over the last 60 years and its most recent development is the Silverstone Wing, which is a new (2)_____ and paddock. Richard Phillips is the (3)_____. He says that the circuit attracts (4)_____ people over the weekend of a Grand Prix. It's the biggest (5)_____ in the country.

Wembley Stadium is home to the England National Football Team and the (6)_____. The stadium has (7)_____ seats and

measures 1 km all the way round. It has the longest single piece of (8)_____ in the world, which you can see from miles away. It's made of (9)_____ and is (10)_____ metres tall and (11)_____ metres long and it moves to allow (12)_____ onto the pitch. The Press Conference Room has seats for up to (13)_____ members of the media.

Grammar

prepositions of time: at, in, on
prepositions of place and movement
common phrases with prepositions

1. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The first men walked on the moon in ____
2. Americans usually have family parties in ____
3. World War Two lasted from ____
4. People usually do their best work in ____
5. Johnny Depp was born on ____
6. Children don't usually go to school on ____
 - a) 9 June, 1963.
 - b) Saturdays.
 - c) the morning.
 - d) 1969.
 - e) November.
 - f) 1939 until 1945.

2. Complete the sentences about you. Use the information in brackets.

1. (*year*) I was born _____.
2. (*day, month*) My birthday is _____.
3. (*time*) I usually get up _____ and go to bed _____.
4. (*period*) I usually work / study from _____.
5. (*day*) I often take exercise / play a sport _____.

3. Complete the conversation with the correct phrases: *beside the park / in the office block / in the park / near the festival / near the station / next / to our house*

A: How are you getting to the festival on Saturday?

B: I'm going by train. We live quite (1)_____ – it's only about a fifteen-minute walk.

A: That's too far with luggage!

B: No, I'll take a taxi to the station. The taxi office is (2)_____ next door.

A: That'll be expensive. Why don't you drive here and we can go by bus? The bus stops (3)_____, just outside really.

B: Does it stop (4)_____, then?

A: Quite near, it's only about a five-minute walk.

B: But the station is (5)_____. You can walk straight into the festival.

A: Why don't we just drive? There's parking for the festival (6)_____.

B: That's true! Let's do that.

4. Read these directions to an arts festival. Then choose the correct words.

How to find us

If you are coming by train, follow these directions from the station to the Arts Centre: when you leave the station, go (1) *across / through* the railway bridge. (2) *To / From* the bridge, turn right and walk (3) *along / past* the path by the river for about 200 metres, then go (4) *along / through* the small park on your left. Go (5) *across / round* the statue in the middle and (6) *from / past* the park café. Follow the path (7) *to / along* the main gate and go (8) *across / through* the gate. Go (9) *along / across* the main road and you'll see the Arts Centre in front of you.

5. Complete the sentences with prepositions: *in, on, at, for, by*.

1. Which languages do you study _____ school in your country?
2. Can I talk to you _____ private after class?
3. It's dangerous to drive and talk on a mobile phone _____ the same time.
4. I really like the handbag in the window. Is it _____ sale?
5. The police found the money _____ chance when they searched the apartment.

6. Ahmed travels to Switzerland every month _____ business.
7. After nearly an hour, our bus arrived _____ last!

6. Complete the story with the correct words and phrases below.

at first / at once / home / in a hurry / in the end / in time / on fire

We had a terrible experience a few weeks ago. One evening, a friend of ours had dinner with us, and we drove him to the station after our meal. We were quite late for his train so we left the house (1)_____, and I forgot to turn off the cooker. When we got (2)_____ from the station, the kitchen was (3)_____! We were shocked (4)_____ but then we called the fire services. They arrived almost (5)_____, and put the fire out. We were lucky that they put the fire out (6)_____ to save our kitchen – there wasn't much damage, so everything was OK (7)_____.

Reading

Physical Education

Play it safe!

Playing sports can be lots of fun, but getting a sports injury is not! There are some important things we need to think about when we're going to do sports.

First, you need to use the correct protective gear. For example, if you are going to go cycling, you need to wear a helmet to protect your head. You also need the correct equipment – a helmet, ice skates and gloves to play ice hockey. If you practise karate or other contact sports, make sure to ask the instructor about the protective gear you need. If you go skateboarding or rollerblading, you need to wear a helmet, knee pads, elbow pads and wrist protectors. Do you like sailing? If you practise water sports, you need a life jacket. If you're going to go skydiving, don't forget your parachute!

Another important thing is to warm up before you do sports. It's not a good idea to do sports without stretching first. Again, your instructor or coach can tell you what you need to do.

Finally, you need to drink lots of water when doing sports. When we do sports, we lose water and you don't want to get dehydrated!

Follow these simple tips and do your best to avoid sports injuries and play it safe!

1. Read the text and write *T* (True) or *F* (False)

1. You need to wear a helmet when cycling. _____
2. You need protective gear to play ice hockey. _____
3. If you go skateboarding, you don't need a helmet. _____
4. If you are going skydiving, you need a life jacket. _____
5. It's important to warm up and drink lots of water when doing sports. _____

2. Complete the chart with the underlined words in the text. Then add three new words to each column.

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Sports</i>

3. Match the words / phrases with the descriptions.

1. helmet with mask – _____
2. ice skates – _____
3. gloves – _____
4. hockey stick – _____
5. shoulder pads – _____
6. light – _____
7. tyres – _____
8. brakes – _____

- a) *If these don't work, we can't stop.*
- b) *If there is a hole in these, the air gets out and we can't control the bike.*
- c) *This helps cars to see us in the dark.*
- d) *These protect the area between the tops of our arms and our neck.*
- e) *This protects our head and face.*
- f) *This needs to be the right length and weight for our body size. We use it to move the puck on the ice.*
- g) *These protect our feet and ankles. They need to be the right size.*
- h) *These protect our hands.*

4. Make a sports safety poster. Follow these steps:

1. Work in group of three or four.
2. Choose a sport.
3. Find out which protective gear / safety checks are important for this sport.
4. Make your poster (including text and illustrations) and present it to the class.

Vocabulary

Sport

1. Read the definitions and guess the names of sports.

1. It's like tennis but you use a shuttlecock, not a ball. – _____
2. It's like tennis but you hit the ball against a wall. – _____
3. You can play it on grass or on ice. – _____
4. Indoors there are six players on each side, but on the beach there two on each side. – _____
5. Popular in the USA, 11 a side, you need a bat and a ball. – _____
6. Popular in New Zealand, 15 a side, the ball is not round. – _____
7. You need a bow, an arrow and a target. – _____
8. When you throw the ball well, you get 1, 2 or 3 points. – _____
9. You have to run 42.195 kilometres. – _____
10. A baton, 4 runners, 100 or 400 metres. – _____

2. Complete the sentences with words formed from the ones given in the brackets.

1. He took part in a lot of _____ (COMPETE) when he was younger.
2. He's the youngest _____ (CONTEST) in the race.
3. You should respect your _____ (OPPOSE).
4. The FA Cup is a popular _____ (SPORT) event.
5. The first _____ (DIVIDE) in England is called the Premier League.
6. One of the _____ (SPECTATE) attacked the referee.
7. The _____ (GOAL) saved two penalties.

8. We do a lot of _____ (GYM) at our school.
9. We do _____ (DOOR) sports in good weather.
10. _____ (WEIGHT) is a popular sport in Bulgaria.

UNIT 3. HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

LESSON 2

Speaking

You are what you eat

1. Read and tick for you.

How often do you ...

		<i>often</i>	<i>sometimes</i>	<i>never</i>
1	eat fast food?			
2	drink fizzy drinks?			
3	eat fruit and vegetables?			
4	eat breakfast?			
5	eat sweets and chocolate?			

2. Read the texts. Do you eat a balanced diet?

Balancing act!

If you want to be healthy, a balanced diet is very important. Food gives us the energy and nutrients we need to live. There are no good and bad foods, but we need to get the right amount of each type of food to be strong and fit. Junk food and fast food are high in fats and sugar. These foods might be delicious and it's OK to enjoy them sometimes, but don't forget "an apple a day keeps the doctor away".

The five food groups

Everything we eat is from one of the five different food groups. Every day, our bodies need protein, carbohydrates and healthy fats to give us energy and good health.

1. Meat, fish and eggs

This group also includes beans and nuts. These foods have protein and this helps us grow.

2. Bread and cereals

Potatoes are in this group too. These foods give us energy.

3. Fruit and vegetables

It is very important to eat fruit and vegetables. These foods help our digestion and have lots of vitamins and minerals.

4. Milk and dairy

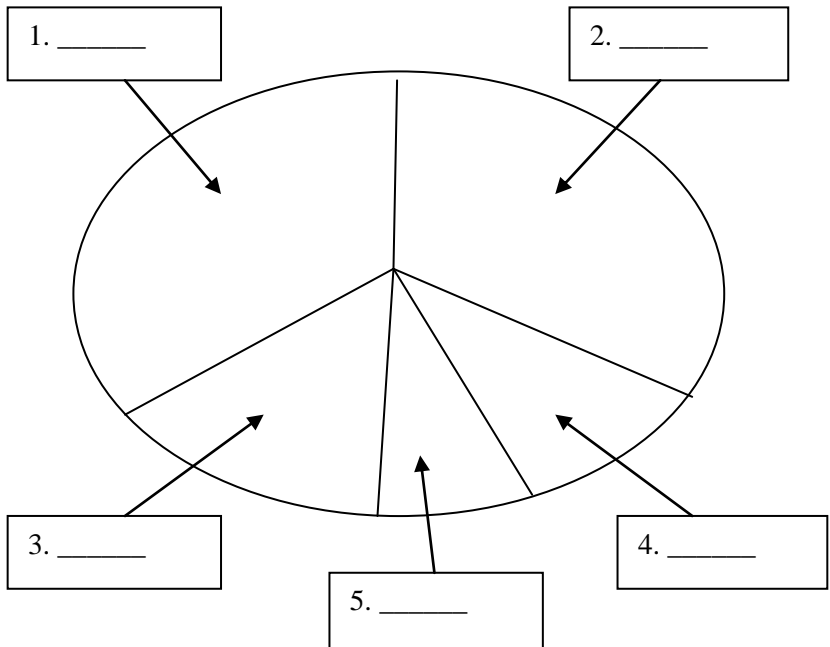
These foods have calcium, which is important for our bones and teeth.

5. Fats and sugar

These foods are not very good for us so it is important not to eat them very often.

3. Complete “the eatwell plate” with the food groups from Ex. 2.

The eatwell plate



4. Look at “the eatwell plate” and answer the questions.

1. Which foods does the plate tell us to eat often?

2. Which foods does the plate tell us not to eat often?
3. Is your diet balanced? Why? / Why not?

5. Read the sentences and write *T* (True) or *F* (False).

1. Do eat a variety of foods from different food groups. _____
2. Don't eat fruit and vegetables with every meal. _____
3. Do eat lots of fish. _____
4. Do "super-size" your meals whenever you can. _____
5. Do eat lots of fats and sugar. _____
6. Do be active every day. _____
7. Do eat the same as a boy if you are a girl. _____
8. Do put apple pie in the "fruit and vegetables" section of your plate. _____

6. Project. Keep a food diary. Follow these steps:

1. Write down what you eat for breakfast, lunch, snacks and dinner for three days.
2. Look at your diary and write five sentences about your diet, *e.g. I often eat fruit when I want a snack. I never eat chocolate between meals.*
3. Compare your sentences with your friends. Discuss how your diet can be healthier.

Grammar

Present Simple

1. Write *the he / she / it form* of these verbs below.

carry / enjoy / fly / go / hurry / know / live
relax / take / try / wash / watch

+ <i>-s</i>	+ <i>-es</i>	(<i>-y</i>) + <i>-ies</i>

2. Complete these facts about Egypt. Use *the correct Present Simple forms* of the verbs below.

buy / come / have (x2) / live / show / study / visit

1. Egypt _____ a population of around 80 million.
2. 17 million people _____ in Cairo.
3. The name "Egypt" _____ from the Greek word *Egyptos*.
4. Around 6,000,000 tourists _____ Egypt every year.
5. Every tourist _____ presents from a night market.
6. Egypt _____ about 100 pyramids.
7. Tourist guides _____ people the pyramids of Giza.
8. An Egyptologist is a person who _____ Egyptian history from a long time ago.

3. Choose the correct option.

1. I *don't know* / *doesn't know* the answer.
2. Most trees *don't grow* / *doesn't grow* very quickly.
3. *Do* / *Does* Sara understand this?
4. *Do* / *Does* you want to talk about it?
5. The price *don't include* / *doesn't include* service.
6. I *don't think* / *doesn't think* he's very nice.
7. We *don't see* / *doesn't see* our grandparents very often.
8. They *don't live* / *doesn't live* very near.

4. Complete the sentences about famous people. Use the verbs in brackets in *Present Simple* and short forms.

1. The actor Collin Farrell is Irish but he _____ in Ireland; he _____ in Hollywood. (*not work, work*)
2. Film star Alicia Silverstone _____ meat; she's a vegetarian. (*not eat*)
3. Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie _____ in Hollywood but they _____ there. (*work, not live*)
4. Phil Collins is a famous musician but he _____ painting and acting. (*prefer*)
5. The actor Russell Crowe also _____ and _____ the guitar in an Australian band. (*sing, play*)
6. Nicole Kidman _____ fruit but she _____ strawberries. (*love, not eat*)
7. Catherine Zeta-Jones _____ chocolate or sweets. (*not like*)
8. Antonio Banderas _____ from Spain but he _____ films in Europe these days. (*come, not make*)

9. Businessman Bill Gates is a very rich man but he _____ his children a lot of money. (*not give*)

5. Choose the correct words in the text.

A day in the life

I (1) *get up* / *always get up* at seven o'clock. My husband (2) *work* / *works* in a restaurant so he (3) *get up* / *gets up* much later. I (4) *don't eat* / *doesn't eat* breakfast, I just drink a cup of coffee. I drive to the office and I (5) *usually am* / *am usually* at my desk by nine o'clock.

When I arrive, I (6) *check* / *checks* my email messages. After that, my assistant and I (7) *visit* / *visits* one of our buildings and (8) *talks* / *talk* to the builders. Then we (9) *go* / *goes* for lunch. We (10) *doesn't eat* / *don't eat* very much, just a salad or a sandwich. In the afternoon I work at the computer and my clients often (11) *calls* / *call* me on the phone.

I (12) *finishes* / *finish* work at six. In the evenings I like to relax by watching TV – I (13) *work never* / *never work* at home. But my husband (14) *doesn't finish* / *don't finish* before ten o'clock. So we (15) *don't see* / *doesn't see* each other very much!

6. Use the words below to write questions in *Present Simple*. Then write true answers.

1. what time / you / get up
2. you / work / in an office
3. what / you / have / breakfast
4. how often / you / watch TV
5. you / visit / friends / at the weekend
6. your family / go to the beach / in summer
7. you / often / go to bed / late
8. how often / your best friend / phone you

7. This is an interview with Mary Woods about herself and her husband, John. Write the questions, using the answers and the ideas below.

like films

read books

watch TV

play a musical instrument

drive a car

like dogs

listen to the radio

smoke

drink coffee

like pop music

speak any foreign languages

play golf

go to the theatre

live in London

1. _____? – Yes, I live in north London.
2. _____? – No, but he plays tennis.
3. _____? – Yes, I speak French.
4. _____? – Yes, I like all the programmes on TV.
5. _____? – Yes, he listens to the radio in the morning.
6. _____? – No, but he loves cats.
7. _____? – No, I don't like films.
8. _____? – Yes, he has two cups in the morning.
9. _____? – No, but I have a bicycle.
10. _____? – Yes, he plays the piano.
11. _____? – No, I prefer classical music.
12. _____? – Yes, I love musicals.
13. _____? – Yes, I read one book every week.
14. _____? – No, he doesn't like cigarettes.

8. Complete each sentence. Use the verb and frequency adverb in brackets.

1. Tina _____ the bus to school. (*sometimes, miss*)
2. I _____ before 6.00. (*never, get up*)
3. We _____ a holiday in August. (*usually, take*)
4. Jim and Helen _____ to the theatre. (*often, go*)
5. I _____ in the shower. (*often, sing*)
6. Pat _____ football on Sunday. (*sometimes, play*)
7. You _____ your homework! (*never, finish*)
8. Our teacher _____ a tie. (*always, wear*)

Reading

Vegetarian UK

How important is meat in your diet? Could you happily live without ever eating any meat? In the UK vegetarianism is becoming more and more popular.

Preparation

Vegetarianism is increasing in the UK as more and more British people are deciding not to eat meat and animal products. According to the UK Vegetarian Society, 2,000 people are giving up meat and ‘going veggie’ in Britain every week. There’s even a National Vegetarian Week organised every year to encourage people to try a meat-free lifestyle.

Vegetarians and vegans

In 1989 a poll indicated that three per cent of the UK’s population was vegetarian. A more recent poll put it at 5.7 per cent. This means there are over three million vegetarians in the UK today.

Vegetarians (people who don’t eat meat) and vegans (people who don’t eat or use any animal products) are both becoming increasingly common in UK culture. Visit a British supermarket and you will see a wide range of vegetarian ingredients and prepared meals on the shelves, including vegetarian sausages, vegan cheese (it doesn’t contain milk!) and meat-free burgers.

A healthy diet

So why are Brits cutting out meat from their diets? Many vegetarians and vegans choose not to eat meat or animal products for ethical reasons. They are unhappy about the bad treatment of the animals and the effects of meat and fish production on the environment. Worries about food safety (for example BSE, or ‘mad cow disease’, as it is commonly known) cause many people to stop eating meat. Others choose to change their diet to improve their general health. According to the Vegetarian Society, a meat-free diet could help reduce the risk of certain cancers and the possibility of heart disease, as well as other health problems such as obesity and high blood pressure.

Organic farming

Another rising trend in the UK’s food culture is related to how our food is produced. Many people are rejecting GM (genetically modified) food and intensive farming procedures. They want their food to be organically farmed. What exactly does ‘organic’ mean?

Organic food is produced in a more natural way. Organic farmers use no or very few chemicals, pesticides or fertilisers. Organic farming isn't only for plant crops: animals can also be farmed organically. Organic meat is produced without the use of drugs and antibiotics. Organically farmed animals also have better living conditions, for example more space and more nutritious food.

Organic food

According to the Soil Association, the UK's leading organisation for organic food and farming, three out of every four households in the UK now buy some types of organic food. Some people buy organic meat, fruit and vegetables from farmers' markets, where local farmers sell their products directly to the consumer. Others have a box of organic mixed fruit and vegetables delivered to their homes each week. Many people buy organic produce in their local supermarket. As with vegetarianism, people choose organic foods for health reasons or because of concern for the environment. Although it's often more expensive, fans of organic food say it tastes much better!

1. Read the text and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- ___ 1. Vegetarianism is becoming more popular in Britain.
- ___ 2. 200 people stop eating meat in the UK every week.
- ___ 3. Vegetarians and vegans don't eat or use any animal products.
- ___ 4. A meat-free diet can increase the possibility of heart disease.
- ___ 5. Organic farmers don't use drugs or antibiotics to produce meat.
- ___ 6. Vegetarian and organic food is sold in many British supermarkets.

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct words: *over / very few / More and more / Many / every year / Three out of every four*

- 1. _____ British people are deciding not to eat meat and animal products.
- 2. There's a National Vegetarian Week organised _____.

3. There are _____ three million vegetarians in the UK today.
4. _____ vegetarians and vegans choose not to eat meat or animal products for ethical reasons.
5. Organic farmers use no or _____ chemicals, pesticides or fertilisers.
6. _____ households in the UK now buy some types of organic food.

3. Match the words 1-6 with their definitions a-f.

1. meat-free – _____
2. your diet – _____
3. to go veggie – _____
4. ethical – _____
5. to cut out something – _____
6. a poll – _____

a – to become vegetarian

b – without meat

c – a survey to find out people's opinions

d – to give something up; to stop eating or doing something

e – related to what you think is right or wrong

f – the food that you normally eat

Vocabulary

Food and drinks

1. Complete each sentence. Use a word: *breakfast / take-away / dinner / food / lunch / meal / menu / picnic / snack / course*

1. When I get hungry and feel like a _____ I eat an apple.
2. The waiter gave us the _____ and we chose our meals.
3. A good _____ is the best way of starting the day.
4. Peter has to take medicine an hour before every _____.
5. I'm meeting Carol for _____ at 1.30, so I'll be back late this afternoon.
6. _____ is served every evening in the hotel dining room.
7. Michael really loves Greek _____.

8. We took some fruit and sandwiches and had a _____ on the beach.

9. Helen didn't have time to cook so she phoned for a _____.

10. After the starter we ordered our main _____.

2. Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. *Boil / Cook* some water, and pour it into the cup.

2. We usually *bake / fry* the fish in oil.

3. At the end of the meal we paid the *menu / bill*.

4. I always buy fresh food because I don't like *iced / frozen* food.

5. Lisa doesn't eat meat. She's a *vegetable / vegetarian*.

6. Don't forget to put *the meal / the food* in the fridge.

7. When the food is *made / done*, take it out of the oven.

8. Could we have some more *bread / loaf*, please?

9. The *cook / cooker* put the meat in the oven.

10. Jack bought a fresh *chicken / kitchen* from the supermarket.

3. Choose the words to complete the sentences: *hot, spicy / sweet tooth / canteen / put on / appetite / fast food / rare, medium / watch, diet / packed / book, table*

1. My dad has a _____ _____ – he loves chocolate and puddings.

2. Jim has a good _____ – I've never seen anyone eat so much.

3. No dessert for me, thanks – the doctor told me I have to _____ my weight so I'm on a _____.

4. I like food that's _____ and _____ like curries and Mexican food.

5. Would you like your steak _____, _____ or well-done?

6. My mum gave me a _____ lunch for the excursion.

7. He _____ a lot of weight when he gave up running.

8. I'd like to _____ a _____ for two at seven thirty.

9. I love hamburgers, pizzas or kebabs so I often go to _____ restaurants.

10. The food in the school _____ is surprisingly good.

Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

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a) goes

b) is going

c) go

24. Stop it! _____ it!

a) I'm not liking

b) I don't like

c) I not like

25. Susan often _____ letters.

a) write

b) writes

c) is writes

REVIEW MODULE 3

1. Complete / write the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use the words in brackets.

1. I usually go to the gym at 10 am. (*in the*) – I usually go to the gym _____.

2. I went to the gym at 10:30 today. (*this*) – I went _____.

3. It's Monday 15 June now. I have a doctor's appointment for Monday 22 June. (*next*) – I'm going _____.

4. At the moment I'm working from Monday to Sunday. (*every*) – At the moment I'm working _____.

5. It's Monday. The report will be ready on Thursday. (*in*) – The report will be ready _____.

6. The builders are starting on Wednesday and working until Saturday. (*from ... to*) – The builders are working _____.

2. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. There were some really good bands ____.

2. Your coats and scarves are ____.

3. Who painted that lovely picture ____.

4. Can you put your old papers in the bin ____.

5. You'll find the tickets ____.

6. At the moment Meral is living ____.

7. Louisa met her husband ____.

a) on the desk in my office.

b) on the bedroom wall?

c) in the cupboard by the front door.

d) at her best friend's wedding.

e) under the sink?

f) at the festival last year.

g) in Izmir, but she comes from Ankara.

3. Complete the sentences with prepositions of movement.

1. You have to turn your lights on when you go _____ the tunnel.

2. I always walk _____ the bridge to get to work. It's quicker.

3. Is this Kew Gardens? – No. You need to get _____ the bus at the next stop.

4. The doors open at 6.00 pm and then people can go _____ the cinema.

5. Turn right and go _____ the post office – it's the next building on the right.

6. Walk _____ the lake. The café is on the other side.

4. There are six mistakes with prepositions in the conversation.

A: Did you get tickets for Radiohead?

B: Yes, I did. I had to phone the box office about ten minutes but I got through on the end.

A: That's great!

B: I've got tickets for Friday 15th – I'll be on work that day, so I'll go straight from the office to Wembley Stadium.

A: Well, I'm actually on holiday from work that day. I'll meet you to there.

B: Can you meet me at 6.30? it starts at 8.00 and I want to be there by time – at least an hour before it starts.

A: Yes, that's fine. I'll drive and park nearby, then I can drive you to home afterwards.

B: Thanks. That's great.

5. Read about Carmen Salandras. Complete the text with the correct verb forms in *Present Simple*.

My name is Carmen Salandras. I come from Puerto Rico but I don't live there now. I live in Florida. I work at a big hospital in Miami. It's a fantastic job and I love it. Like a lot of people in Florida, I speak English and Spanish. I'm married and my husband's name is Juan Antonio. We don't live near the beach, we live in an

apartment in the centre of the city. In my free time, I try to cook healthy food for my family.

Carmen Salandras (1)_____ from Puerto Rico but she (2)_____ there now. She (3)_____ in Florida. She (4)_____ at a big hospital in Miami. She (5)_____ her job. Carmen (6)_____ English and Spanish. She is married and her husband's name is Juan Antonio. They (7)_____ near the beach, they live in an apartment in the centre of the city. In her free time, Carmen (8)_____ cooking and she (9)_____ to cook healthy food for her family.

6. Complete the conversation with the correct words: *do (x3) / does / doesn't / don't / like / likes / never / sometimes / watch*

A: Do you (1)_____ TV during the day?

B: No, I (2)_____; I work during the day.

A: What about the evenings? Do you watch TV then?

B: Yes, I (3)_____.

A: What programmes (4)_____ you like?

B: I (5)_____ films and comedy shows best. But I (6)_____ watch the news – it's boring.

A: (7)_____ you watch TV on your own or with members of your family?

B: Well, I (8)_____ watch TV with my sister, but not very often. She (9)_____ dramas and music programmes.

A: (10)_____ she watch the news?

B: No, she (11)_____.

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